



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# HOSPITAL AND TRAINING-SCHOOL ITEMS



## HOSPITALS

### SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR NURSES IN JAPAN.

WE publish without comment extracts from a letter written by the special war correspondent to the *Chicago Record-Herald* and *New York Globe*:

"Tokyo, July 17.—An important personage confided to me the other day that of all the difficulties the Japanese Government has been compelled to contend with since the beginning of the war the most perplexing were the newspaper men and the American nurses. They did not want either to come here. Both have been inexpressible nuisances, but they could not be abated for many reasons, chief of which was a desire to make both believe that they were cordially welcome. In dealing with the war correspondents, however, the Japanese authorities made a very serious mistake, and by their lack of candor have provoked indignation and enmity when they might have had good-will and friendship. However, there have been errors on both sides.

"The nurses were more easily disposed of. They have been buried under compliments and attentions and gifts, and have been sent to the other end of Japan, where they are supposed to be nursing sick soldiers and prisoners-of-war, and, so far as we have heard, they are contented and happy and are conscious of being international benefactors, but they do not realize the annoyance and anxiety which the Japanese have suffered on their account. Public sentiment has expressed itself in many forms, both concerning the nurses and the correspondents, and that part of the community who have not been responsible for their well-being have manifested the greatest pleasure and gratitude on account of their presence. The nurses were met at the dock where they landed, and at every railway station on the railways over which they travelled, with addresses of welcome, garlands of flowers, and other manifestations of affection and gratitude, and their stay at the capital of the empire was a continuous fête. They were the guests of the nation; they were honored by audiences with the Emperor and the Empress and were entertained by other members of the imperial family. The nobility and the aristocracy struggled for the privilege of showing them honor, while the poor and humble laid flowers at their feet.

"Nevertheless, the medical department of the army, which was responsible for their pleasure and comfort and was required to take care of them, was very much upset. So far as the *personnel* of the party is concerned, nothing more could be desired. I doubt whether better examples of American womanhood could have been selected. Every citizen of the United States was proud of its representatives in their white cotton caps and gowns and their long aprons, which, by the way, happen to be remarkably becoming to every one of the party. And that these women should cross three thousand miles of land and six thousand miles of sea to nurse wounded and sick Japanese soldiers made the heart of the whole nation swell with grateful pride and affection. But the medical department of the army was compelled to contemplate the situation from a very different point of view. The American nurses cannot speak or understand the

Japanese nor any other language but English. Hence very few of the army surgeons or soldiers can converse with them. They cannot communicate with their patients or with their doctors; they cannot learn the symptoms of one nor understand the instructions of the other. If one of the patients under their charge should ask for something, not one of the American nurses would know whether he wanted a drink of water or the latest edition of the Japanese encyclopædia. If a patient should be taken suddenly worse or if he should have a spasm, they would be utterly helpless, and in order to enable them to perform any duty whatever the doctors were compelled to furnish each of the American nurses with an interpreter.

"But that is not all. The American nurses cannot eat Japanese food or live in the Japanese style. Hence it has been necessary for the medical department to spend a lot of money and take a lot of trouble to remodel one of the houses at the Hiroshima Hospital in modern style and employ European cooks in order to make them comfortable. Thus they have not only been a burden but an expense, and the surgeons in charge have been in a position to sympathize with the gentleman in the story when the Emperor honored him with the gift of a white elephant.

"Nor were the nurses needed. No other nation has so complete and perfect a hospital organization as Japan. Like everything else connected with the army, it is absolutely perfect. The hospital corps on March 31 consisted of the following:

- Fourteen surgeons-general.
- Two hundred and ninety-one surgeons.
- Forty-five apothecaries and pharmacists.
- Nineteen hundred and twenty women nurses.
- Seven hundred and sixty-three men nurses.
- Four hundred and fifty-seven cooks, laundresses, and other servants.
- Two hospital ships.
- Four hundred and sixty-nine field stretchers.
- Three hundred and ninety-eight cases of medicines and surgical instruments.
- Fifty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight beds and cots.

"Hence, as you will realize, the services of the lovely American nurses were not needed. But as a social event, and as a manifestation of the sympathy and kindly sentiment of the American women for Japan, their visit has been an eminent success."

On July 12 the following nurses of the Fifty-seventh Street Registry, New York City, under the protection of Colonel Ross, of the United States Navy, sailed for Panama to take up the work in the Ancon Hospital: Miss Alma Robinson, Miss E. J. Smith, Miss Vesta Crowe, Miss Jessie Murdoch, and Miss Gertrude Woods. Miss Robinson, who chaperoned the party, reports that the seven-days' voyage was much enjoyed by all, and that the nurses are much delighted with the outlook for satisfactory work in Panama. Nurses desiring to make application for hospital work in Panama will kindly apply in person to Miss Cameron-Smith, of the Nurses' Fifty-seventh Street Registry, 408 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, N. Y.

MISS ETHA BUTCHER, Johns Hopkins, Class of 1901, and now superintendent of nurses at the Hoyt Memorial Hospital, Jhansi, India, reports: "By the will of Dr. Hoyt, the founder of the hospital, we receive six hundred dollars yearly for repairs, ten thousand dollars for an operating-room, and an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars, which will eventually become ours. We have

also received from the government three thousand dollars for building a Nurses' Home, which we need very much—the first help we ever asked from the government, and it was very promptly given. The building will be begun in July."

DR. GEORGE P. EMMONS has resigned the position of superintendent of the Central Maine General Hospital at Lewiston, Me., a position which he has faithfully and conscientiously filled since the opening of the hospital in 1891. He is now adjunct to the ophthalmic staff of the hospital, and is also attending to an extensive outside practice. Mr. W. F. Smith, who has been connected with the New Haven Hospital at New Haven, Conn., for several years, and for a time was acting superintendent of the hospital, has taken the place made vacant by Dr. Emmons's resignation.

At the Grand Army of the Republic encampment in Boston on August 15-20 the nurses of Camp Roger Walcott, Massachusetts Spanish-American War Nurses, were in attendance under the supervision of Dr. Laura C. Hewes. Nurses were on duty at each armory, the Mechanics' Building, and wherever large numbers of soldiers were quartered. They made rounds each morning with the medical staff, gave whatever service was required, and reported at headquarters morning and evening, as in regular army nursing.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., is to have a tuberculosis nurse who will live at the City Hospital and have her salary paid by the Public Health Association. The appointment of the nurse (graduate) is to be in the hands of the superintendent of the hospital, Miss Keith, and she will be given her room and board in the Nurses' Home without charge. Such coöperation between general hospitals and public health officials is a step in the right direction, and the experiment will be watched with interest.

THE Philadelphia experiment of a school nurse is reported as being in every way a success. In five months one nurse made fourteen hundred and twenty visits to the school-room and nine hundred and ninety-four visits to homes, teaching the mothers how to keep the children clean, etc.

It is reported that two English nurses have been commissioned by Queen Alexandra to visit Japan and report upon the methods of nursing the wounded in the East. One of the nurses selected, Miss McCaull, had a large experience in the South African war.

SPECIAL instruction in the nursing of patients who are undergoing treatment with the X-ray, the Finsen light, etc., is being established in Berlin, after receiving which a certificate is given showing proficiency in these branches.

---

#### SOME WAYS IN WHICH HOSPITALS ARE BEING AIDED

At a meeting of the directors of the St. Albans Hospital Association it was voted to accept the gift of five hundred dollars from Miss Elizabeth M. Upham, of Montgomery. The gift was tendered to the Executive Committee without conditions.

THE Provincial Government check for twenty thousand dollars in aid of the construction of the New Vancouver, B. C., General Hospital has been received by the secretary of the Hospital Board, Mr. William Skene.

By the will of Mrs. Frances Mather the Delaware Hospital of Wilmington receives five thousand dollars to endow a bed in memory of Dr. Henry F. Askew, father of Mrs. Mather.

**TRAINING-SCHOOL NOTES**

At the graduating exercises of King's County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., held June 17, Dr. A. T. Bristow reversed the usual order of things and addressed his remarks to the audience instead of to the nurses, saying in part:

"It has fallen to my lot now for the fifth time to address a graduating class of nurses, and I have been led to ponder whether it is always the fair thing to assume that the nurses need all the preaching and the public none at all. Duties are always reciprocal, and if the graduate of the training-school owes certain obligations to the people, on the other hand the people owe a certain duty to the nurses they employ. Audiences like this have become accustomed to listen to the good advice which is given to the class and virtuously applaud, with the reflection as they depart that this particular class has certainly heard the truth for once. This audience, however, is to have no such privilege. The lay sermon, with apologies to the clergy, is directed at the audience, and it is, on this occasion at least, for the nurses to listen to some words on their behalf addressed to the public.

"The learned professions have every reason to be grateful to the public. You dutifully take our nauseous doses, submit yourselves to surgical interference trustingly, and pay our bills—almost always. You listen to the sermons of the clergy and believe all they tell you also—almost always. But you owe something more than money to these sisters of ours who stand midway between the doctors and the clergy, faithful handmaidens of both professions. You have duties to them which are not always appreciated nor fulfilled.

"For your better understanding let me tell you how an honest and good woman prepares herself for the service which she offers you and yours. When she enters the training-school of the hospital it is necessary for her to make an absolute surrender of her will and her liberty to her work and those who supervise and direct it. She rises by rule, she works twelve hours a day by rule, she studies by rule, she sleeps by rule. If she goes out for recreation, she registers the time of her departure and return in a book kept for the purpose. She is not her own. She is bought with a price, and that price is her education.

"Quite different is the experience of the young medical student. He may or may not attend lectures during his four years of study. If at the end of the term he can pass his examinations and finally that of the State, he is at all times free to come and go. He is his own master.

"There is this difference, however, between the graduate in medicine and the graduates of to-night. The young doctor has most of his experience to gain when he graduates, but the nurse comes to you from this platform just as competent to take charge of a dangerous case of typhoid fever as the most minor of ailments. Her training has been at the bedside and in the midnight watch. Thus, this class deserves your full confidence at once. They need no further years of probation. Their training has been severe.

"There is no romance about the wards of a large hospital. The caps, kerchiefs, and gowns seem attractive to the romantic, and many is the sentimental yarn which magazine writers have woven out of a few yards of muslin, tulle, and gauze. The nurses, however, know better, and slyly laugh in their sleeves at the curious fictions which are written concerning them. There is nothing sentimental in getting up at six in the morning the year round, and while it is virtuous and highly commendable to wash the wounds of a blind

beggar, it cannot be made an agreeable task by the most fervid enthusiasm. Nor is a working day of twelve hours, during which the nurse is on her feet almost constantly, a day of ease and sentimental musings.

"There is no occupation open to women which is so arduous both in its attainment and its realization as that of the trained nurse. What duties, then, has the public to the women who have wrought so hard for three years in order that we may look upon the result and pronounce it good? First, you owe them the duty of promptly and cheerfully paying for their services. I have known not a few nurses to be defrauded out of large sums by people who could well afford to pay.

"Twenty-five dollars a week seems a large sum to the man on a moderate salary, but consider the following facts for a moment: It is impossible for the average woman to nurse for a period longer than forty weeks in the year, and her active nursing life, during which she can expect the maximum patronage, never exceeds fifteen years, and most training-school superintendents who are in a position to know put the limit at nearer ten years. The people welcome gray hairs in a doctor, condone them in a clergyman, but there must be no silver locks in the tresses of the nurse who is to care for their sick.

"How many of you employ nurses of forty-five and fifty? In the first place, except in easy cases, they are no longer as efficient as the younger women. Second, the patient as a rule prefers to see a youthful face bending over the pillow rather than one that is faded and wrinkled. Thus you see there are limitations to the earning capacity of the nurse which you have not dreamed of, and these matters need to be taken into consideration when the question of compensation is considered.

"Nurses are by no means overpaid. Their work is arduous, as you have learned. Be considerate of their hours of rest and relaxation.

"I have known people to inquire at the training-school for a twenty-four hour nurse, and when told that this was an impossible request they have replied, 'Why, I thought you trained them for twenty-four hour service. . . .'

THE annual graduating exercises of the Training-School for Nurses of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia were held in the hospital chapel at eight P.M. on Thursday, June 2, 1904. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the chapel was well filled with guests. The altar was handsomely decorated with Ascension lilies and palms, and the chapel never looked more beautiful than when, to the strains of the organ, the choir of pupil nurses led the way into the main aisle, then broke ranks for the graduating class officers and clergy to pass through on their way to their respective places. Dr. Henry Sykes, superintendent of the hospital, presented the graduating class to Bishop Mackay Smith, who, after addressing the class, conferred on them their much coveted diplomas. The class was addressed by Dr. Mutchler on behalf of the medical staff. Following the service in the chapel a reception was held in the Nurses' Home, which was tastefully decorated with potted and cut flowers for the occasion. During the evening ice-cream and cake were served. Following are the names of the graduates: Misses Sadie Saunders, Lydia McKinney, Mary Hill, Ada Rorke, Mary Brant, Jennie Green, Fanny D. Lees, Ella Hoffmann, Anna Lindes, Della J. Johnson, Mary Ann Hill, Alzina Badger, Julia Stone, Sarah A. Fulton, Madeleine Mair, and Alice E. Turpin.

A WOMAN member of a hospital committee in addressing the graduating class recently gave the following bit of good advice:

"I was asked not long since what quality in a woman's life I considered the most valuable. It was asked of me at a luncheon of a society which was celebrating its twenty-fifth or one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary, I don't know which.

"I looked about me, and I saw many women who lacked the quality I shall name. I answered, 'Repose.' The woman I looked at had such a quality in her face. I remember a young girl, who enjoyed life so thoroughly that she buttoned her shoes standing up. This finally meant nervous prostration and a short period in a sanitarium. I remember an old lady who once said, 'I always sit down to fix my hair.'

"So I commend to you that quality, which is not idleness—repose! Especially is it needed in professional lives. You will go into many turbulent households where sickness comes. May repose come into your own homes—'that peace which passeth all understanding.'"

EIGHTEEN nurses were graduated from St. Luke's Training-School, Chicago, on Wednesday evening, June 22, and the event was of much interest, both social and professional. The graduating exercises were preceded by the regular evening service, as is customary at St. Luke's, the chapel having been literally lined for the occasion with the marguerite, the school's flower emblem. Dr. H. B. Favill delivered an impressive address to the outgoing nurses, after which Mr. Leslie Carter conferred upon each her well-earned diploma. The gold badges were then presented by the Rev. Herman Page, with the usual benediction, followed by a few farewell words feelingly spoken. After singing the recessional, the nurses and their guests repaired to the Training-School, where a reception was held in the large class-rooms. Here too was a profusion of flowers in decoration, and orchestral music added to the attractiveness of the occasion. Those graduated were Misses Bessie G. Burnett, L. J. Cawker, J. Craig, J. M. Fidler, Helen Johnson, A. J. Martin, M. L. Morton, L. Murray, E. E. McCallen, E. M. Macallum, B. Neff, E. Nelson, F. Shedd, M. S. Taylor, G. E. Thayer, S. M. Torkleson, G. D. Van Kirk, and M. C. Vinnedge.

THE first class of three nurses was graduated from St. John's Hospital, Red Wing, Minn., on the evening of August 5, diplomas being awarded to Miss Lilian S. Calen, Miss Marie A. Gihlström, and Miss Millie D. Helmke by the president of the board. Miss Ida G. Beauford, the superintendent, presented each nurse with a hospital pin of beautiful design. Addresses were made by Dr. M. H. Cremer and the Rev. Theodore Graebner. The latter spoke of the nurse as being a "prisoner of her calling." "She was subject to severe criticism. Did she go about smiling? it was unseemly hilarity; did she assume a solemn mien? it was profound melancholy. She must meet peevishness with unwearied amiability and perversity with unfailing tact. She must labor unremittingly without expectation of reward, neither the prizes of this world nor even the gratitude of those whom she helped. No fame awaits her and no applause spurs her to fresh effort. It is heroism in humility, unfaltering devotion without recognition. Nevertheless there is the reward that duty well done always brings."

THE graduating exercises of the Baltimore City Hospital Training-School for Nurses were held on May 31. The names of the graduates are as follows: Misses E. Adele Bond, Virginia F. Treulieb, Annie V. O'Leary, H. Densey Mitchell, Mary G. Frazer, all of Maryland, and Miss Nannyrie Q. A. Llewellyn, of Virginia. Hon. N. Chas. Burke addressed the graduates.

**PERSONAL**

MISS ISABEL McISAAC, whose retirement from the active nursing field has been chronicled in these pages, left the Illinois Training-School, with which she has been identified for over eighteen years as pupils and superintendent, on July 1, going directly to her little farm at Benton Harbor, Mich., where, with her sister, she will make her home in future. Before leaving Chicago Miss McIsaac received many beautiful expressions of the esteem in which she was held by her co-workers and associates. The pupils of the school gave her a box of very beautiful table linen, including tablecloths, napkins, and two very exquisite pieces of Chinese embroidery, the Alumnae Association an elegant "grandfather's" clock, and the Board of Women Managers an oak chest of silverware with a letter expressing their appreciation of her faithful services, which we are permitted to reproduce. The letter reads:

"DEAR MISS McISAAC: Please accept the accompanying silverware as a slight token of the esteem in which you have long been held by the directors of the Illinois Training-School for Nurses. You have borne the heavy burden of the management of the school with great self-consecration and most unusual business ability. Many women can follow directions, few have the initiative. In parting from you we each feel a personal loss, but we know that you have grown too weary and need your well-earned rest. That the coming years may give you strength and joy, and that you may not forget the warm friends you have made nor the happiness which came to you in ministering to the thousands of suffering humanity, is the sincere wish of all.

"With the love and blessings of the board for your sister and yourself,

"Sincerely your friend,

"ELIZABETH D. NIXON.

"CHICAGO, July 6, 1904."

In a letter to the editor not intended for publication Miss McIsaac speaks of this letter from the board as compensating her for "many weary days and sorrowful nights," for, she goes on to say, "whatever has befallen me in that strenuous place, I have never lacked for sympathy and confidence in the board. If there is another such body of women, I have never heard of them."

Miss McIsaac has promised early in the new year to send a series of letters from "Cranford Farm" to the JOURNAL, in which she will give the experiences of two trained nurses in fruit-farming.

MRS. CHARLOTTE S. TAYLOR, graduate of the Lakeside Hospital School for Nurses, Class of 1901, resigned her position as assistant principal of Lakeside Hospital to be married to Mr. Frank E. Peck. Mrs. Taylor entered the hospital about one month after the organization of the school in the beautiful new hospital buildings. During her training she proved herself to be a most painstaking pupil and capable of carrying much responsibility. After graduation she was given charge of the female surgical ward, and then the hospital dispensary, and finally was appointed assistant principal, which position she held with credit for about two years. Mrs. Peck will reside in Cleveland, O.

MISS ANNA M. SIMINSON has resigned the position as superintendent of the Binghamton City Hospital to assume the duties of first assistant at the Mt. Sinai Training-School, New York, of which school she is a graduate. Miss Siminson has held the position at Binghamton for six years, and upon her



resignation she received a very handsome testimonial from the Board of Managers, in which the success of the hospital is credited to her able management. Miss Margaret Bryden, of Mt. Sinai, will succeed Miss Siminson.

MISS EMMA POWER, Johns Hopkins, Class of 1901, who since her graduation has been engaged in private nursing in Washington, D. C., has been appointed superintendent of nurses at the new East-End Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa., which will be open for work this fall. As now planned, this is to be a general hospital of about one hundred beds, and is to be conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

JANE TOPPAN, the discharged nurse from the Massachusetts General Hospital, who was committed to the Taunton Insane Hospital, Mass., some years ago, after being convicted of the murder of thirty-one persons entrusted to her care, is said to be failing rapidly. Since her confinement in the hospital her complete mental irresponsibility has been clearly proven.

THE St. Luke's Alumnæ Association of New York regret losing from their active membership Miss M. K. Smith, president of the association for the past two years. Miss Smith is giving up her work at Sanford Hall, Flushing, to assume new duties in San Francisco, Cal., as superintendent of nurses in St. Luke's Hospital.

THE resignation is announced of Miss Mary E. Macdonald, graduate of Bellevue Training-School, as superintendent of the Women's and Children's Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y., to take effect October 1. Her marriage to Mr. Paul Carter, of New York City, is to take place some time in October.

On the evening of July 22 the Alumnæ Association of the Homœopathic Hospital at Rochester gave a reception at the Unitarian Church parlors in honor of Miss Balcom, the incoming assistant of the hospital. The parlors were prettily decorated and some delightful music was enjoyed.

THE Montreal General School for Nurses has suffered severely from an epidemic of typhoid fever. Fourteen nurses were ill with this disease at one time, and ten others with various ailments. A ward of twenty-four beds was opened for the use of these nurses.

MISS CHARLOTTE MCQUEEN, graduate of Lakeside Hospital School for Nurses, Class of 1904, has accepted a position as operating-room nurse in the new Hackley Hospital, Muskingum, Mich. The hospital will be opened about October 1, 1904.

MISS MARY DOYLE, of Lebanon Training-School, New York, Class of 1903, who has been ill with nervous prostration in that hospital for some weeks, is greatly improved and will spend some weeks in Vermont in the near future.

MISS GERTRUDE THORNE and Miss Mabel Wilson, graduates of the Toronto General School for Nurses, have bought land and are building a sanatorium in Mount Dora, Fla. They expect to enter upon this work in the fall.

MISS DOUGAL, assistant superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, has been spending her holidays in New York City visiting friends. She has been away from her duties for two months.

MISS KATHARINE LILLY, graduate of the Lakeside Hospital School for Nurses, Class of 1903, was appointed assistant principal of the Lakeside Hospital School for Nurses, Cleveland, O.

MISS ALBERTINE MACFARLANE, graduate of the Toronto General School for Nurses, has resigned her position as lady superintendent of the General Hospital, Medicine Hat, N. W. T.

MISS GRACE BEALE, graduate of the Lakeside Hospital School for Nurses, Class of 1903, was appointed superintendent of nurses of the beautiful new hospital at Akron, O.

MISS JENNIE S. COTTLE has resigned as superintendent of nurses of the Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, Col., and will take a much-needed rest before taking up work again.

MISS LETITIA BRADLEY, Johns Hopkins, Class of 1900, has resigned her position at the Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, and resumed private nursing in Baltimore.

MISS HUNTER, graduate of the Hamilton City Hospital and for some years superintendent of the General Hospital, Owen Sound, Ont., has resigned her position.

MISS MABEL FLETCHER, graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, 1899, has accepted the position of second assistant at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City.

MISS IDA BINGEMAN, graduate of the Toronto General Hospital School for Nurses, has been appointed head nurse of the General Hospital, Walkerton, Ont.

MISS MARGARET SUTHERLAND, matron of the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O., during July has been visiting in Toronto, and also Jackson's Point.

MISS AUSTA WHITE, graduate of the Lakeside Hospital School for Nurses, Class of 1904, took charge of the White Hospital, Ravenna, O.

MISS LAURA GRANDJEAN, Johns Hopkins, Class of 1902, has moved from Baltimore to New York City to carry on private nursing.

MISS KATHARINE O'NEILL is convalescing from a severe surgical operation at Dr. Sadlier's private hospital at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISS VANDERWATER has accepted the position of lady superintendent of Dr. Carbeth's private hospital, Toronto.

MISS BERTHA ERDMANN, superintendent of Luther Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., has resigned, to take effect July 17.

MISS E. C. GORDON, Emergency Branch, Toronto General Hospital, is summing in Lake of Bays, Muskoka.



**VITALITY OF GERMS OF DIPHTHERIA FOR A LONG TIME.**—A health officer in Mecosta County, Mich., reports to the secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health that twenty years ago Mrs. T. lost a daughter by death from diphtheria, and then some of the girl's clothing was put away in a chest and nailed up. The chest was not disturbed until this spring, when the mother, seventy-five years of age, opened it and looked over the clothing, soon after which she was taken sick with diphtheria and died, June 17, 1904. The health officer believes she contracted the disease from the clothing, infected twenty years ago.